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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/917,722	07/31/2001	Kyoung Sup Shin	P-0247	1247
34610	7590	12/28/2004	EXAMINER	
FLESHNER & KIM, LLP P.O. BOX 221200 CHANTILLY, VA 20153			QUIETT, CARRAMAH J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2612	
DATE MAILED: 12/28/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/917,722

Applicant(s)

SHIN, KYOUNG SUP

Examiner

Carramah J. Quiett

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 July 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 31 July 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Priority***

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

### ***Drawings***

2. Figure 1 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.121(d)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

### ***Specification***

3. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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5. Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kuchta et al. (U.S. Pat #5,164,831).

As for **claim 1**, Kuchta teaches an image signal transmitting/receiving method, in figure 3A, comprising the steps of:

- transmitting/receiving a main image signal; the memory card (ref. 24), which stores image signals from figures 1A and 1B, transmits a high resolution (main) image signal to the connector (ref. 100), which receives a high resolution (main) image signal. Please read col. 7, lines 4-10 and col. 4, lines 53-67.
- checking whether a cut-off mode has been set for the main image signal; as explained in col. 7, lines 4-58, a high/low resolution (main/sub) image signal can be selected via an operator-designated selection routine (ref. 112). This selection routine (ref. 112) is considered a cut-off mode. When the selector (ref. 104) receives the selection routine, it checks whether to send the high resolution (or low resolution image) signals to the monitor (ref. 16) (via the D/A converter [ref. 114]).
- transmitting and displaying a sub-image signal instead of the main image signal in case that the cut-off mode is set. As explained in col. 7, lines 4-58, after the memory card (ref. 24) transmits the image signals to the connector (ref. 100) and then to the file decoder (ref. 102), the low resolution (sub-) image signal is sent to the selector (ref. 104). The operator-designated selection routine (ref. 112), which is considered the cut-off mode, can be set to display the low resolution image signal on the monitor (ref. 116) via the selector (ref. 104) and the D/A converter (ref. 114).

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For **claim 2**, Kuchta further teaches a method, in figure 3A, wherein the main image signal is a signal to be transmitted or a received image signal. The memory card (ref. 24), which stores image signals from figures 1A and 1B, transmits a high resolution (main) image signal to the connector (ref. 100), which receives a high resolution (main) image signal. Please read col. 7, lines 4-10 and col. 4, lines 53-67.

For **claim 3**, Kuchta further teaches a method, in figures 2A and 2B, wherein the sub-image signal is a signal stored in a predetermined storing area. In col. 4, lines 53-67, it states that the thumbnail (sub-) image signals are stored in a multi-format image file of the memory card (ref. 24) with an area for thumbnail and the same for the full resolution image.

For **claim 4**, Kuchta further teaches a method, wherein the sub-image signal is a signal inputted by a user. As illustrated in figure 1A, Kuchta states that a user can input a request (signal) to the processor (ref. 20), which sends a signal to the digital signal processor (ref. 22) to display the thumbnail (sub-) image signal (col. 4, lines 54-67). Moreover, in figure 3A, Kuchta further illustrates an operator-designated selection routine (ref. 112) where a user can input or request a thumbnail (sub-) image signal to be displayed (col. 7, lines 4-33).

For **claim 5**, Kuchta further teaches a method, wherein the sub-image signal is a previously transmitted main image signal. In figure 1A, when the image signal enters the compression and recording section (ref. 4) from the input section (ref. 2), the image signal is in full (high) resolution (col. 1, line 29 – col. 2, line 67). As the image signal enters the digital signal processor, Kuchta further explains the processing in figure 1B. The sub-image signal is a previously transmitted main image signal because the image signal does not separate into a low

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and high resolution until the signal undergoes discrete cosine transform (ref. 33). Please read col. 5, lines 7-35.

For **claim 6**, Kuchta further teaches a method, wherein the main image signal is transmitted and displayed in case that the cut-off mode has not been set. As explained in col. 7, lines 4-58, after the memory card (ref. 24) transmits the image signals to the connector (ref. 100) and then to the file decoder (ref. 102), the high resolution (main) image signal is sent to the selector (ref. 104) via the expander (ref. 106) and the image buffer (ref. 108). The operator-designated selection routine (ref. 112), which is considered the cut-off mode, is capable of not being set to display the low resolution image signal on the monitor (ref. 116) via the selector (ref. 104) and the D/A converter (ref. 114)...the high resolution will be displayed.

Regarding **claim 7**, Kuchta discloses an image signal transmitting/receiving apparatus, in figures 1A and 3A, comprising:

- an image signal processor (fig. 1, ref. 22) for processing a main image signal (col. 3, line 22-col. 4, line 12);
- a display unit (fig. 3A, ref. 116) for displaying the received main image signal (col. 7, lines 30-33);
- a controller (ref. 112) for checking whether a cut-off mode has been set for the main image signal. As explained in col. 7, lines 4-58, a high/low resolution (main/sub) image signal can be selected via an operator-designated selection routine (ref. 112). This selection routine (ref. 112) is considered a cut-off mode. When the selector (ref. 104) receives the selection routine, it checks whether to send the high resolution (or low resolution image) signals to the monitor (ref. 16) (via the D/A converter [ref. 114]).

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- an image signal selector (ref. 104) for selectively outputting a sub-image signal instead of the main image signal to the image signal processor or the display unit in case that the cut-off mode has been set. As explained in col. 7, lines 4-58, a high/low resolution (main/sub) image signal can be selected via an operator-designated selection routine (ref. 112). This selection routine (ref. 112) is considered a cut-off mode. When the selector (ref. 104) receives the selection routine, it checks whether to send the high resolution (or low resolution image) signals to the monitor (ref. 16) (via the D/A converter [ref. 114]).

For **claim 8**, Kuchta further discloses an apparatus, wherein the sub-image signal is a signal stored by a user or the main image signal that has been previously transmitted. As illustrated in figure 1A, Kuchta states that a user can input a request (signal) to the processor (ref. 20), which sends a signal to the digital signal processor (ref. 22) to display the thumbnail (sub-) image signal (col. 4, lines 54-67). Moreover, in figure 3A, Kuchta further illustrates an operator-designated selection routine (ref. 112) where a user can input or request a thumbnail (sub-) image signal to be displayed (col. 7, lines 4-33). In figure 1A, when the image signal enters the compression and recording section (ref. 4) from the input section (ref. 2), the image signal is in full (high) resolution (col. 1, line 29 – col. 2, line 67). As the image signal enters the digital signal processor, Kuchta further explains the processing in figure 1B. The sub-image signal is a previously transmitted main image signal because the image signal does not separate into a low and high resolution until the signal undergoes discrete cosine transform (ref. 33). Please read col. 5, lines 7-35.

For **claim 9**, Kuchta further discloses an apparatus, wherein the image signal selector outputs the main image signal to the image signal processor in case that the cut-off mode has not been

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set. As explained in col. 7, lines 4-58, after the memory card (ref. 24) transmits the image signals to the connector (ref. 100) and then to the file decoder (ref. 102), the high resolution (main) image signal is sent to the selector (ref. 104) via the expander (ref. 106) and the image buffer (ref. 108). The operator-designated selection routine (ref. 112), which is considered the cut-off mode, is capable of not being set to display the low resolution image signal on the monitor (ref. 116) via the selector (ref. 104) and the D/A converter (ref. 114)...the high resolution will be displayed.

For **claim 10**, Kuchta further discloses an image signal transmitting apparatus, in figures 1A and 3A, comprising:

- an image signal processor (fig.1, ref. 22) for processing a main image signal (col. 3, line 22-col. 4, line12);
- a controller (ref. 112) for checking whether a cut-off mode has been set for the main image signal. As explained in col. 7, lines 4-58, a high/low resolution (main/sub) image signal can be selected via an operator-designated selection routine (ref. 112). This selection routine (ref. 112) is considered a cut-off mode. When the selector (ref. 104) receives the selection routine, it checks whether to send the high resolution (or low resolution image) signals to the monitor (ref. 16) (via the D/A converter [ref. 114]).
- an image signal selector (ref. 104) for outputting a sub-image signal instead of the main image signal to the image signal processor in case that the cut-off mode has been set. As explained in col. 7, lines 4-58, a high/low resolution (main/sub) image signal can be selected via an operator-designated selection routine (ref. 112). This selection routine (ref. 112) is considered a cut-off mode. When the selector (ref. 104) receives the selection routine, it



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checks whether to send the high resolution (or low resolution image) signals to the monitor (ref. 16) (via the D/A converter [ref. 114]).

For **claim 11**, the limitations can be found in claim 8. Therefore, please read the reasons for rejecting claim 8 for the rejection of this claim.

For **claim 12**, Kuchta further discloses an apparatus, wherein the image signal selector outputs the main image signal to the image signal processor in case that the cut-off mode has not been set. As explained in col. 7, lines 4-58, after the memory card (ref. 24) transmits the image signals to the connector (ref. 100) and then to the file decoder (ref. 102), the high resolution (main) image signal is sent to the selector (ref. 104) via the expander (ref. 106) and the image buffer (ref. 108). The operator-designated selection routine (ref. 112), which is considered the cut-off mode, is capable of not being set to display the low resolution image signal on the monitor (ref. 116) via the selector (ref. 104) and the D/A converter (ref. 114)...the high resolution will be displayed.

As for **claim 13**, Kuchta discloses an apparatus, an image signal receiving apparatus, in figures 1A and 3A, comprising:

- an image signal processor (fig.1, ref. 22) for processing a main image signal (col. 3, line 22-col. 4, line12);
- a display unit (fig. 3A, ref. 116) for displaying the received main image signal (col. 7, lines 30-33);
- a controller (ref. 112) for checking whether a cut-off mode has been set for the main image signal. As explained in col. 7, lines 4-58, a high/low resolution (main/sub) image signal can be selected via an operator-designated selection routine (ref. 112). This selection routine

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(ref. 112) is considered a cut-off mode. When the selector (ref. 104) receives the selection routine, it checks whether to send the high resolution (or low resolution image) signals to the monitor (ref. 16) (via the D/A converter [ref. 114]).

- an image signal selector (ref. 104) for outputting a sub-image signal instead of the received main image signal to the display unit in case that the cut-off mode has been set. As explained in col. 7, lines 4-58, a high/low resolution (main/sub) image signal can be selected via an operator-designated selection routine (ref. 112). This selection routine (ref. 112) is considered a cut-off mode. When the selector (ref. 104) receives the selection routine, it checks whether to send the high resolution (or low resolution image) signals to the monitor (ref. 16) (via the D/A converter [ref. 114]).

For **claim 14**, the limitations can be found in claim 8. Therefore, please read the reasons for rejecting claim 8 for the rejection of this claim.

For **claim 15**, Kuchta further discloses an apparatus, wherein the image signal selector outputs the received main image signal to the image signal display unit in case that the cut-off mode has not been set. As explained in col. 7, lines 4-58, after the memory card (ref. 24) transmits the image signals to the connector (ref. 100) and then to the file decoder (ref. 102), the high resolution (main) image signal is sent to the selector (ref. 104) via the expander (ref. 106) and the image buffer (ref. 108). The operator-designated selection routine (ref. 112), which is considered the cut-off mode, is capable of not being set to display the low resolution image signal on the monitor (ref. 116) via the selector (ref. 104) and the D/A converter (ref. 114)...the high resolution will be displayed.

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**Conclusion**

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Kawai et al. (U.S. Pat. #6,137,485)	Transmitting/receiving apparatus and method. User can control camera at a remote location. Different resolutions of images (zoomed-in or reduced) create a sub-image. User can select a main image or a sub-image.
Urisaka et al. (U.S. Pat. # 6,714,238)	Transmitting/receiving apparatus and method. User can control camera at a remote location. Different resolutions of images (zoomed-in or reduced) create a sub-image. User can select a main image or a sub-image.
Siohara (U.S. Pat. # 6,618,553)	Transmitting/receiving device in which a user can select different resolutions (sizes) of image to be prepared.
Slotsznick (U.S. Pat. # 6,011,537)	Transmitting/receiving device that displays primary (main) information and secondary (sub) information.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carramah J. Quiett whose telephone number is (703) 305-0566. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on (703) 305-4929. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

C.J.Q.  
Dec. 21, 2004



NGOC-YEN VU  
PRIMARY EXAMINER